

a commission must be appointed to fix the rates, and the interest can be then computed accordingly. Should the General Assembly take no action upon this subject during the present session, the funding will be executed in conformity to the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the late extra session, to establish a Penitentiary, I appointed Messrs. William Gregg, of Edgefield, William R. Robertson, of Fairfield, and Archibald Cameron, of Charleston, "Commissioners of the Penitentiary" "to select and procure a site and to erect a suitable temporary enclosure and temporary cells." They have performed the duty of selecting and procuring the site, and have ordered the work on the cells to commence. I submit to you herewith their report, together with the plans, estimates and drawings of the entire establishment, prepared by Capt. T. E. Lee, the Engineer and Architect. The site is within the corporate limits of the city of Columbia—a plateau of several acres of level surface, with a bold bluff on the east, rising some sixty feet above the level of the river. A track less than half a mile, nearly at grade, will connect the building with the Greenville Railroad at a point one-half a mile from the depot of the South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The water now running through the canal will furnish all the motive power that will be needed for many years. Its accessibility from every part of the State by railroad, and the facilities thereby afforded for the transportation of prisoners, provisions and materials, and for shipping the supplies manufactured, make it a most admirable and advantageous location. Granite, in inexhaustible quantities can be procured, if not within the walls, certainly within a stone's throw of them, without any cost of transportation. Its location, within the city limits, will allow the number of guards to be reduced greatly below the force which would be requisite for the safe-keeping of the prisoners in remote localities where the population is sparse. It is believed by the Architect and Engineer having the work in charge that cells may be in readiness by the first of January to receive convicts.

The Engineer and Architect estimates the appropriation needed for the rapid and successful prosecution of the work for the next year at forty-five thousand dollars.

I directed the Commissioners who were ordered to sell the buildings, machinery, &c., of the State Works at Greenville, to reserve such machinery as might be usefully employed in the manufacture of wood and iron in the Penitentiary, when fully in operation. The reservation was made, and there will be in the future only trifling outlay needed for machinery to operate most branches of manufactures of wood and iron.

THE LAND SCRIPT FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

In obedience to the resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the special session, I appointed John S. Richardson, Esq., Agent of the State, for the purpose of procuring and selling the land script to which this State was entitled under the Act of Congress, establishing Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. He was furnished with a certified copy of the resolution, duly authenticated, and filed it in the Department of the Interior. From a communication addressed to me by the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, a copy of which is herewith communicated, it will be seen that he declines to issue the script until the Legislature acts, by Act, the donation, in conformity to the provisions of the law of the Congress of the United States, making the grant. No time should be lost in securing this munificent donation to the cause of education and science, and I recommend that an Act be passed for that purpose. This step will certainly be accepted as a compliance with all the requirements of the Congressional law.

In some of the Northern States, the fund thus raised has been used in establishing schools for teaching the branches required by Act of Congress, in existing Colleges and Universities; and if this policy should command itself to your approval, the agricultural and mechanical features of the College may be engrained on the University of South Carolina, and save the State all expense for lands and buildings required to be furnished by it. The buildings of the University are commensurate enough to accommodate all students that may desire to matriculate, and the lands adjacent to and owned by the College will furnish sufficient land for an experimental farm. It is very important, if the donation be accepted, that such legislation shall be adopted at the present session, as will make it available, independently of, or in conjunction with, the University.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

Was organized early in January last, and has now about sixty-five students, but its number of matriculates has not been equal to the expectation of its friends. The Act of last December, establishing an University, requires further amendment, by providing for Medical and Law Schools as a part of the general system of University education. Many of the young men who go to the Universities of other States, would willingly avail themselves of the opportunity, if offered, of pursuing them here. With one Professor of Law, and two Professors in the Medical School, in conjunction with the Professor of Chemistry already there, these schools could be put into complete and successful operation, and the hope might then be reasonably entertained that the number of students would be largely increased. The Board of Trustees, for reasons which were, doubtless, satisfactory to them, declined, in May last, to fill the Chair of Modern Languages. This important branch of modern education should no longer go unprovided for, and the Trustees will, doubtless, fill the vacant chair at their annual meeting in December. The Institution, as organized during the present year, though by law an "University," has been practically nothing more than the College revived. No new branches have been taught, and so long as provision is not made for teaching the modern languages, and for organizing Medical and Law Schools, so long will the youth of the State seek other institutions, where these studies may be prosecuted. Until the University can be made to merit the patronage of the State, by enlarged facilities for acquiring knowledge in science, languages and the learned professions, its friends cannot expect to command a general public patronage to sustain it.

The Board of Trustees now numbers nearly forty members. This makes it a very unwieldy body. Its members destroy all sense of individual responsibility in the management of the affairs of the University. Nearly one-half of the Board are Trustees *ex officio*, and, with rare exceptions, these *ex officio* members constitute, by reason of official engagements which call them to Columbia in May and December, the majority who attend its session. It was found nearly impossible to secure the attendance of a quorum, (one-half of the Board), and you provided by law, at the last session, that nine should constitute a quorum in a Board of thirty-nine members. A smaller body would realize more fully their responsibility to the State for the proper management of its principal educational institution. I therefore recommend that the Board be reduced to seven members, and ap-

pointed in such manner as the General Assembly, in its wisdom, may direct.

THE PURCHASE OF CORN.

Pursuant to the resolution of 21st September last passed by the General Assembly, I appointed Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken Agent of the State to make purchases of corn. Having satisfied himself fully that the double restriction imposed in the resolution rendered it impossible to effect purchases, he declined the appointment. I concurred fully in his conclusion, that the double restriction rendered the whole scheme nugatory, and I have not, therefore, appointed another Agent. The resolution required that three hundred thousand dollars of bonds should be purchased and delivered in the State three hundred thousand bushels of corn. It is reasonably certain that the bonds could not have been sold for more than seventy cents to the dollar, and corn could not be purchased, in any market, and delivered, at one dollar per bushel. The correspondence between Colonel and myself is herewith communicated.

The grain crop of the State has been gathered, and you are better prepared now, than at the extra session, to determine the deficiency, and what will be needed to supply the absolute wants of the poor. When you have fixed the amount, the grave question arises, how are you to supply the funds to purchase it? The feverish and unsettled condition of public affairs has not tended to appreciate the credit of the Southern States; and if the purchase of a large amount of breadstuffs for distribution among the poor, it can only be accomplished at a ruinous discount. The question is earnestly commended to your gravest deliberation.

The firm of Browne & Schirmer, grain merchants of Charleston and Columbia, have made a proposition to furnish corn, and have requested me to lay it before you. They propose that if the State shall advance to them twenty-five thousand dollars, which they will give approved security to refund, they will engage to furnish sixty thousand bushels of corn per month, to be sold at actual cost, with transportation and two-and-one-half per cent. commissions added, to the citizens of the State; invoices to be submitted to commissioners, and the corn to be subject to inspection by the commissioners or by an agent. If a larger amount should be furnished monthly, that larger amount will be made *pro rata* increase of the loan. The money loaned is to be returned as soon as the contract terminates. It is proposed by these gentlemen to establish depots for the sale of the corn in Charleston, Columbia and Marion, from which points it may be readily distributed to every section of the State. The members of the firm are enterprising and trustworthy, and, if such a contract is awarded them, they will doubtless fulfill its stipulations with fidelity. If the necessities of the State should require the importation of one million of bushels, to supply the wants of those who must buy and are able to pay, the saving to the people of the State, by such an arrangement, would not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars.

I have been informed that a proposition of the same sort will be submitted to you by A. M. Riker, a grain merchant of Charleston, who can furnish you with satisfactory testimonials of integrity and business capacity. These plans for supplying with corn the whole population, including the Boards of Commissioners of the Poor, who will be compelled to provide for a large number of indigent persons, at a profit of only two-and-a-half per cent. to the contractor, on cost and expenses, are commended to your favorable consideration.

THE PECUNIARY DISTRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF LARGE.

The short crops of grain and cotton causes the indigence of the people to press heavily on them. This state of things imposes on every generous creditor the duty of making as liberal compromises with his debtors as he can admit without pecuniary ruin. If he has been fortunate in occupying the general wreck, he should cheerfully lend a helping hand to his less fortunate neighbor who is still struggling in a sea of debt. Legislation consistent with the constitution and the general interest of the community may be adopted, which will greatly relieve the public. I reiterate my recommendation made at the extra session, that imprisonment for debt be abolished, except in cases of fraud, and when a debtor is about removing his person or property without the limits of the State, that the insolvent laws be so extended, that a debtor may, by petition, on giving three months' notice to all his creditors, require them to come in and prove their demands, and upon his surrendering his entire effects for their benefit, they be perpetually barred from ever again proceeding against him in the Courts of this State, and that in all cases where a defendant is sued and makes no defence to the action, no costs shall be taxed against him.

Persons *au juris* can now compromise with their debtors, and often find it to their interest to do so, but such as occupy a fiduciary position are restrained by the stringency of legal rules; and not being authorized to compound with debtors, they frequently lose the entire debt. It is sound policy to modify those rules, so as to allow them to compound the demands they hold against debtors, taking care to guard against fraud or ill faith on their part.

I invite your attention to the propriety of passing a homestead law, and of extending the value of articles exempt from levy and sale, for the head of each family. Most of the States have made much more liberal and humane provisions than South Carolina for guarding the families of unfortunate and improvident debtors against being cast out upon the world, homeless and breadless. The decisions of some of the State Courts have affirmed the constitutional power of their Legislatures to enact laws increasing the exemptions from levy and sale, even upon antecedent debts. It is not by any means clear that you are precluded from enacting such a law, either by precedent, reason, justice, or the Constitution.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Agreeably to the resolution of the 21st of September last, passed by the General Assembly, a circular was issued by me, "directed to each of the Tax-Collectors of the State, requiring them to furnish me with a list of the names of all citizens in their respective Districts who were permanently disabled in the State or Confederate service during the late war; particularly specifying those who have been deprived of their limbs, and stating in each case whether it be an arm or leg, or both." The information thus acquired by the Governor was requested to furnish to the General Assembly at the next regular session. Returns have been received from those of Abbeville, Darlington, Chester, Chesterfield, Charleston, Kershaw, Lexington, Marion and Union, and the Parishes of St. George's, Dorchester, St. Helena, St. James, Goose Creek, St. James, Santee, St. John's, Berkeley, St. John's, Colleton, and St. Stephens's.

The Districts and names reported have been alphabetically arranged, and are herewith transmitted for your information. The number reported, so far, as having lost legs, is one hundred and sixty-seven; one hundred and eighty have lost arms; one hundred and

seventy are otherwise permanently disabled. The printing of the Journals of the extra session, together with the joint resolutions then passed, could not be completed until within the past week, and my attention was not called to your resolution of the 15th September, "directing the Governor to invite proposals and specimens of artificial legs." Proposals have not been invited; I am, therefore, not prepared to report "the name of that manufacturer who will present the best and cheapest models, with the price therefor."

COVERING THE STATE HOUSE.

In conformity to your resolution of the 19th of September last, advertisements were published inviting proposals for "estimates of the cost of covering the new State House, and of fitting up therein a sufficient number of rooms for the use of the General Assembly, and its officers, upon the most economical plan. Bids have been received from three builders. They will be laid before the Committees of the two Houses charged with the subject, together with their respective plans, specifications and estimates. Well-informed architects represent that the building, in its present condition, will rapidly deteriorate, and I recommend that an appropriation be made to carry out the purpose of your resolution.

GENERAL INCORPORATION ACT.

I respectfully renew my former recommendations, that a general Incorporation Act be passed. Capital should be invited into the State by every legitimate means, and ready facilities for organizing chartered companies, where it may be concentrated for enterprises too large for individual effort, would promote the end, and are greatly needed. Such an Act would save much of the time which the General Assembly is now compelled to devote to granting charters, and would reduce, very materially, the annual cost of printing Bills and Acts of incorporation.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

I communicate herewith the report of Dr. Parker, Superintendent and Physician of the Asylum. You will learn from it that there are now in the institution 143 patients, of whom 56 are paying and 87 are charity patients. The latter list will soon be increased materially by transfer from the former, arising from the inability of present paying patients to raise funds further to support themselves. This institution is admirably managed in all its departments, and I commend it to your continued favor.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Commissioners of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg District, met in June last, and made the necessary arrangements for putting the schools into operation, under the supervision of Messrs. Henderson and Walker. The boarding-house and schools were opened early in November, and they have now resumed their long suspended functions under the most favorable auspices. The schools are rapidly filling up, and promise to reach, at an early day, the maximum number heretofore attained. The reports of the Commissioners and Superintendents will be soon transmitted to you. I beg to commend this noble and humane charity to your fostering care.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY CONGRESS.

I transmit herewith a communication from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, covering the Constitutional amendment proposed to the several States of the Union, by the Congress of the United States. History furnishes few examples of a people who have been required to concede more to the will of their conquerors than the people of the South. Every concession we have made, however, so far from touching the magnanimity or generosity of the victors, has sharpened their malice and intensified their revenge.

In the surrender of our last organized army of the late Confederate Government, Generals Johnson and Sherman, each representing the military power and authority of his respective Government, agreed upon certain terms of capitulation. While exacting in some respects, these terms were in the main such as a liberal and generous victor would concede to a fallen foe. They were accepted in good faith by the Southern people, and every organized body of soldiers in opposition to the laws of the United States were in a few days dispersed. Scarcely had the fact of the capitulation been made public, however, before it was announced that the terms were repudiated by the Executive authority of the United States, and a proclamation was issued, offering amnesty, with numerous exceptions, to those who had participated in the war. These classes also acquiesced, and conforming to the requirements of the Chief Executive generally, made application for pardon. Then followed Military Governors and the military occupation of the country, under which the rights of the citizen were regulated by no known rules, and he was tried and punished by no known laws. This condition of things was also acquiesced in with remarkable patience. Provisional Governors were then appointed, whose functions were performed jointly with the military commanders, and conventions called by these Governors were assembled to change the organic law of the several States. Thus did the people of South Carolina assemble and obliterate the Constitution that had been made and hallowed by such men as Rutledge, Pinckney, Marion and Sumner. We were required to abolish slavery, which had existed for two hundred years, and was intimately interwoven with the whole social, industrial and financial fabric of the State. We obeyed.

When the Legislature assembled, we were required to ratify the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, and were made, in part, instruments to accomplish that result in Kentucky and Delaware, when those States had refused to do so of their own volition. We obeyed. In addition to this, all the citizens of South Carolina, with scarcely an exception, took the amnesty oath, which required them to sustain and support all the proclamations and laws made during the war, and particularly those relating to the abolition of slavery. These oaths have been observed by the great mass of the people with singular fidelity, and every essential attribute of a true and thorough loyalty to the Constitution and Union has been exhibited and practiced. In addition to all this, the General Assembly of the State has, by solemn enactment, accorded to the black race, all the rights of person and property enjoyed by the white race. They can buy and sell, grant, convey and devise. If their person or personal rights are invaded, the same judicial tribunals vindicate them; they go upon the witness stand and testify; they are permitted to testify in their own causes. How many of the States have since availing a representation in that Congress which proposes this amendment to us for ratification accord by their own laws the same general rights and privileges to the black man? They have but a meager number of negroes in their midst, and if allowed to vote, the "insurance and depravity would produce no appreciable effect upon the result being less than one and one-eighth per cent. of the voting population, whereas their relative number here is forty-one blacks to thirty whites. Do sensible fair and just men in the North desire that these people, without

information or education—steeped in ignorance, crime and vice, should go to the polls and elect men to Congress who are to pass laws taxing and governing them? Now that all this has been done, what further or higher pledge of honorable obedience can be given by one people to another? Does the majority who now rule Congress expect to make us better men or better citizens—more servicable to the country in peace and in war, by further humiliating and degrading us? Notwithstanding all these pledges and concessions: it is sought still further to humiliate and degrade the South. Eleven of the Southern States, including South Carolina, are deprived of their representation in Congress. Although they are duly elected, and have presented themselves for the purpose of taking their seats, their credentials have, in most instances, been laid upon the table without being read, or have been referred to a committee, who have failed to make any report on the subject. In short, Congress has refused to exercise its Constitutional functions, and decide either upon the election, the return, or the qualification of those selected by the States and people to represent us. Some of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States were prepared to take the test oath, but even these have been persistently ignored, and kept out of the seats to which they were entitled under the Constitution and laws. Hence this amendment has not been proposed by "two-thirds of both Houses" of a legally constituted Congress, and Constitutionally or legitimately, by a single Legislature for ratification. Waiving this point, however, is it compatible with the interest, or consistent with the honor of this State, to ratify that amendment? Do not its first and last sections, if adopted, confer upon Congress the absolute right of determining who shall be citizens of the respective States, and who shall exercise the elective franchise and enjoy any and all of the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship? The sections referred to not only do this, but they subvert the theory and practice of the Government since its foundation, by abrogating the right of fixing the elective franchise conferred upon the respective State Governments, and by giving the representatives of Oregon or California in Congress the power to declare what shall constitute the measure of citizenship within the limits of South Carolina or Georgia. Who is most likely to exercise this power judiciously—the citizens of the State wherein the regulation is to be made, or non-residents, who are entirely ignorant of the population, the intelligence, necessities and resources for which legislation is undertaken? With this amendment incorporated in the Constitution, does not the Federal Government cease to be one of "limited powers" in all of the essential qualities which constitute such a form of Government? Nay, more: does not its adoption reverse the well-approved doctrine, that the United States shall exercise no powers, unless expressly delegated by the Constitution?

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION TO OUR Winter Stock of Goods, CONSISTING IN PART OF ALPACCAS, BLACK AND COLORED; MERINOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, PERSIAN CLOTH, PRINTS, & C. ALSO, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens FINE Sewed Boots and Shoes.

GENTS' GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY! CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS; TRIMMINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FURNISHING GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES & C.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSE-KEEPERS is particularly invited to our Stock of Family Groceries. As all our Foreign Goods are bought directly from the importers, and our American Goods from the manufacturers, we believe we can and will sell them as low as any one in this market. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. Call and see for yourselves. McDONALD & McCURRY. November 30—4f.

The Attention Of Planters & Laborers is particularly invited to our SALEM JEANS AND CASSIMERES. The Goods are too well known to need recommendation from us. We particularly invite the attention of gentlemen to the Tailoring Department Of our business. We warrant our work to be EQUAL TO ANY, both in style and quality. Orders solicited. McDONALD & McCURRY. November 30—4f.

Notice This. PERSONS to whom we have extended short credits are requested to make immediate payment, as our circumstances will not allow us to give longer indulgence. McDONALD & McCURRY. November 30—4f.

Notice. ALL persons indebted to me prior to 1st August, 1865, are requested to call and settle their indebtedness by cash, or make other satisfactory arrangements, before the first day of January, 1867, or I will be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Nov. 30—4f. C. A. McDONALD.

Fifty Dollars Reward. STOLEN from the plantation of Mrs. Susan Burgess, near Florence, S. C., a small bay MARE. She is a fine saddle animal—pays altogether, and very fine. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Mare and thief, by addressing Mrs. Susan Burgess, at Florence. LONDON NETTLES, A Freedman. Nov. 30—11f.

Strayed or Stolen. FROM the subscriber, East miles South of Camden, on Saturday last, a small dark bay MULE, about 10 years old, lame in the left forefoot, from the effects of gravel. A left forefoot will be paid for his delivery and any information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received. Nov. 30—11f. A. L. BARNES.

Money Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make some satisfactory arrangement previous to the first of January, otherwise their papers will be left with an Attorney to collect. Nov. 23—4f. E. W. BONNEY.

BARTER. I WILL exchange Lumber for Merchandise, Grain or Provisions suitable to carry on my business, at market price. Nov. 23—6m. E. PARKER.

Notice. THE Notes and Accounts of Dr. THOS. W. SALMOND, for the years previous to January 1st, 1862, having been placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted thereon must come forward and pay the same or make some satisfactory arrangement before the next Return Day, or said notes and accounts will be put in suit. W. Z. LEITNER, Attorney. nov. 9—6f.

Valuable Lands to Rent. THE undersigned will let out to rent on the first Monday in December proximo, at public bidding, at the late residence of William C. Cunningham, deceased, at Liberty Hill, the following valuable plantations, for the year 1867: GOOSE NECK PLANTATION, on Singleton's Creek, Kershaw District. BARNES PLANTATION, on Beaver Creek, Kershaw District. CEDAR CREEK PLANTATION, in Lancaster District. BAILEY PLANTATION, in Lancaster District. Terms made known on day of bidding. R. B. CUNNINGHAM, THOS. F. McDOW, Admrs. Nov. 23—td.

Bank of Camden, S. C. CAMDEN, S. C., Sept. 21, 1866. LOST—the following Note, for the return of which TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid. W. D. McDOWALL, Cashier: George McCausland's note, dated New Orleans, August 1, 1860, in favor of West & Vellere, and by them endorsed, payable December 1, 1862, with eight per cent. interest, for \$5,000, secured by mortgage of land, New Orleans, August 1, 1860. F. Grama, N. P. Nov. 30—11f.

MARRIED, On Tuesday evening, November 21, by Rev. C. H. PATTERSON, Rev. THOMAS J. CLYDE of the South Carolina Conference, to Miss MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Mr. AUGUSTUS MASSEBAU, of Camden, S. C. On the 21st inst., by Rev. J. E. RODGERS, Mr. R. E. HURDMAN to Miss MARTHA A. eldest daughter of Mr. ALEX. McLEOD. All of Kershaw District.

Notice. MR. JAMES A. BENNETT will address the people of Camden and vicinity, on SATURDAY, the first day of December, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Court House, upon the subject of EDUCATION, and why it does not accomplish more. As this is a subject of great importance to the whole community, a large attendance is requested. Nov. 30—11.

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CHEAP STORE! GREAT BARGAINS AT THE CHEAP STORE!

ON AND AFTER DATE I WILL OFFER AT GREATLY Reduced Prices, MY LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOODS! For Fifteen Days Only! COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! PRICES REDUCED FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT. NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN SUPPLIES! The Public Generally ARE INVITED TO CALL AND PURCHASE, AND SAVE 15 TO 25 CENTS IN THE DOLLAR! REMEMBER—ONLY 15 DAYS! IN ADDITION TO THE LARGE STOCK, I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF LADIES' CLOAKS! LATEST STYLES; ALSO, Beautiful Scotch Plaid SHAWLS! GENTS' FINE OVERCOATS AND FULL SUITS! CALICOES AT OLD PRICES—12 1/2 TO 22 1/2. Ev'rything in Proportion. DON'T FORGET YOUR POCKET BOOK. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY! P. H. MOORE. Nov. 23—4f.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS and Onion Sets, of all kinds. For sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

ENGLISH MUSTARD, Essence, Ginger and Cherry Peccoral. For sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

CONCENTRATED LYE AXLE, Grease and Tanner's OIL. For sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

ESTATE SALE. BY order of the Court of Ordinary for Kershaw District, will be sold on Monday the 3rd day of December next, at the late residence of John McLeure, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of CATTLE, HOGS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, OX WHEELS, ONE YOKE OF OXEN, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and many other articles too numerous to mention here. Terms made known on the day of sale. JANE E. THOMAS, Adm'r. D. H. THOMAS, Adm'r. Nov. 23—2f.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, KERSHAW DISTRICT, BY A. L. McDONALD, ORDINARY. WHEREAS, Joseph D. Dunlap, Esq., has applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Powell Tate, late of the District aforesaid, deceased: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the deceased, to be and appear before me at my next Ordinary's Court, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the 5th day of January next, to show cause, if any, why said administration should not be granted: Given under my hand and seal, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1866, of the ninety-first year of American Independence. A. L. McDONALD, Ordinary. Nov. 23—4f. O. K. D.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having demands against the estate of Dr. JAMES H. JONES, deceased, are required to hand them in legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payments to W. F. JONES, Adm'r. August 31.

Wood for Sale. 1,000 CORDS of Pine, and from 50 to 75 of Oak Wood for sale. To be either delivered in Camden or sold on the ground, 3 1/2 miles from town. Apply to C. J. McDOWALL, or E. B. CANTLEY. Aug. 31—4f.

WANTED. 500 FIELD HANDS and common LABORERS for the ensuing year. Freedmen desirous of obtaining profitable employment will do well to call at my office. S. P. ANCKER. Nov. 16.

NOTICE. THE undersigned is prepared to furnish BAGGING and ROPE, and pay the Revenue Tax on all COTTON consigned to his correspondents in Charleston; and pay over net proceeds here free of commission. Oct. 12—2m. C. BELL.

Brooms and Buckets. 5 dozen Brooms. 5 do Buckets. For sale by JAMES JONES. Nov. 23—td.